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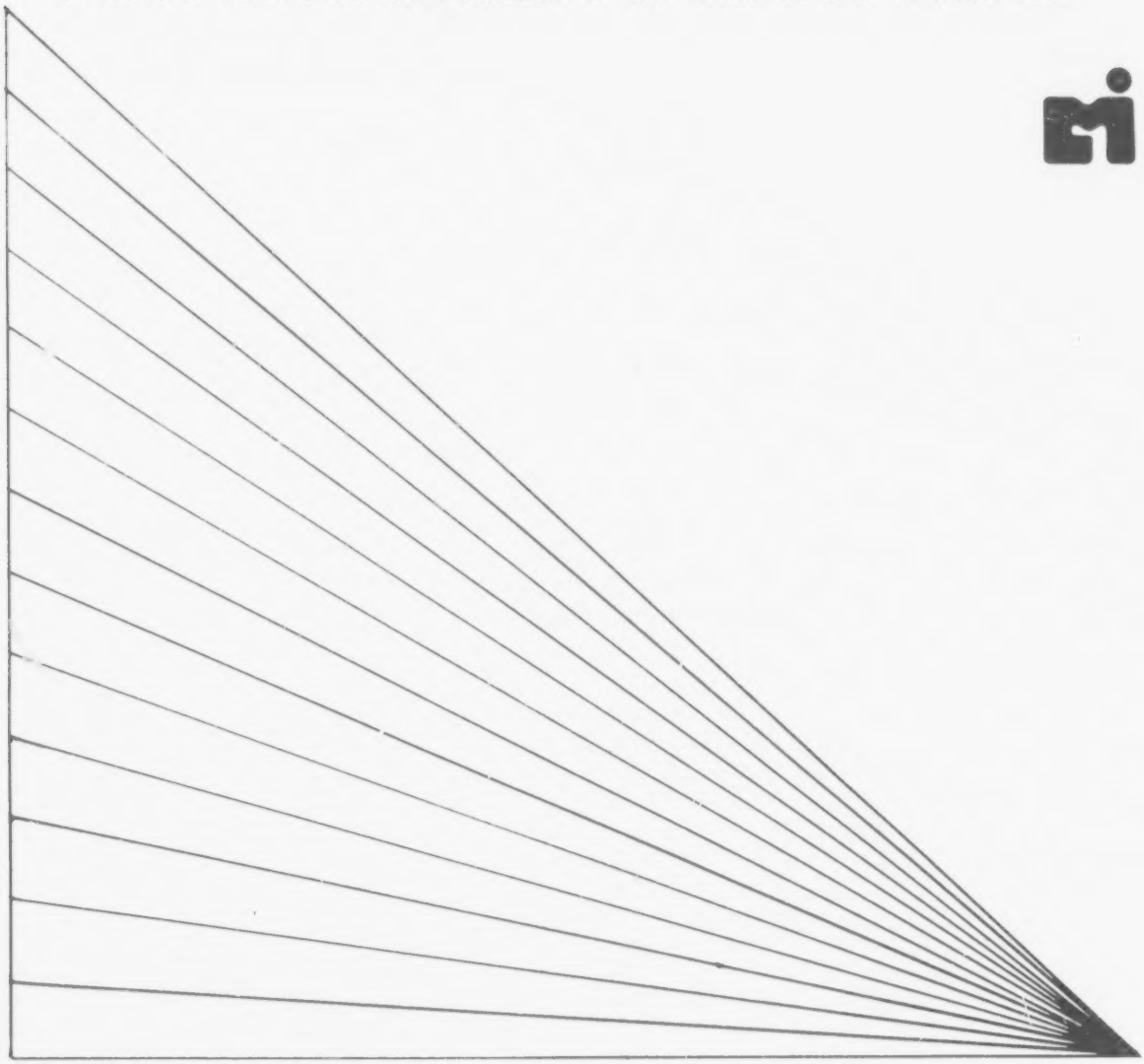
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1980

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Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

During May, unemployment in Maryland maintained its April rate of 6.0 percent, while unemployment rose nationally from 6.6 percent to 7.0 percent. The civilian labor force swelled by 27,800 persons, as students got out of school and began to look for work and as seasonal workers entered the labor market. Growth in employment kept pace with the growth in unemployment, so the unemployment rate remained unchanged from its April level. The number of unemployed increased by an estimated 2,777 persons over the month. Employment advanced with the effect of tourism and summer recreation on the trade and service industries, with summer hiring by local boards of education and local governments, and with better business conditions in water transportation industries.

Though current trends appear encouraging, they are not showing the usual drops in unemployment and sizable rises in employment at this time of the year. In 1979, the unemployment rate fell from 5.4 percent in April to 5.2 percent in May, as the unemployment was diminished by 3,963 persons. Meanwhile, employment gained by 26,561 persons, compared with 25,025 this May. Slow rehiring in construction and retail trade and persistent layoffs in manufacturing have been retarding this spring's employment growth.

Unemployment advanced in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area from 6.6 percent in April and 6.9 percent in May. The volume of unemployment gained by an estimated 4,422 persons, as employment increased by only 10,478 persons. Employment demonstrated an even slower growth in the Baltimore area than statewide, due to the lesser influence of seasonal tourism and recreation on its trade and service industries. Only Harford County showed a lower unemployment rate, as it fell from 5.6 percent to 5.2 percent. Unemployment rates advanced especially in Baltimore County (from 6.6 percent to 7.3 percent) and Carroll County (from 4.7 percent to 5.8 percent). Employment increased in all counties.

The Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area showed the same unemployment rate of 3.6 percent as in April. The area's employment increased by 10,309 persons, particularly in trade, services, and local government. Unemployment was reduced in Charles County from 4.0 percent to 3.5 percent.

In the Western Maryland region, unemployment accelerated from 8.2 percent in April to 8.5 percent in May. Still, the renewed tourism and recreation business caused Garrett County's unemployment rate to drop from 13.2 percent to 10.6 percent. Each of the other counties showed worsening unemployment, as layoffs in manufacturing prevented employment from keeping pace with rising unemployment.

Counties in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore exhibited declining unemployment during May. Responsible is the seasonal nature of the area's employment, particularly that related to agriculture, tourism, and recreation. Most sizable were the unemployment drops in Cecil (10.8 percent to 6.8 percent), Kent (11.0 percent to 7.4 percent), and Worcester (12.9 percent to 8.6 percent). Cecil County residents were affected by recalls in Delaware's transportation equipment industry.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 1,639,900 during May, gaining 7,100 jobs since April and 8,800 over the previous year. Nonmanufacturing employment, constituting 85.5 percent of the state's workforce, stood at 1,402,200, topping the April figure by 8,700. An increase of 2,800 occurred in retail trade, with extensive seasonal hiring by eating and drinking places. Since the February low, 10,600 jobs have been added in retail trade, compared with 14,000 during the same period last year. Construction inched upward by 500, but continues to be sluggish compared to last May's vigorous gain of 3,000. The spring advance from the February low has amounted to 2,500 jobs this year, compared to 18,500 last year.

Supported by significant seasonal gains in amusement/recreation and at hotels/lodging places, services picked up 2,400 jobs. Last May, 2,900 jobs were added in services, so this sector appears to be little affected by current recessionary trends. A sizable decline was seen in business services over the month. Less difficulty in obtaining loans and lower interest rates spurred finance, insurance, and real estate to a growth of 700. Transportation experienced a sizable gain of 900 jobs, due to recall of persons in water transportation. Local boards of education and government agencies engaged in early summer hiring, adding 2,200 jobs. Meanwhile, employment dropped by 1,200 in state government, as the spring semester ended at public colleges and universities.

Manufacturing industries continued to slip, losing 1,600 over the month. Totaling 237,700 jobs, the manufacturing sector was down 7,900 from last May. Employment has declined every month since November, 1979. The restraining influences of layoffs and temporary shutdowns during May curtailed primary metals (-400 from April), fabricated metal products (-200), machinery except electrical (-500), and apparel/textile products (-300).

Reaching 904,700, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area moved up by 4,000 jobs in May. Baltimore did not show seasonal gains in trade and services to the extent as those seen statewide, because of the year-round nature of its tourism and recreation businesses.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries was reduced by 0.2 hours from April to average 39.0 hours and was 0.7 hours less than a year ago. Average hourly earnings decreased 2 cents over the month to $7.44. This represented an increase of 43 cents from last May. Wage rate increases, layoffs of lower paid workers, and more overtime work increased the average hourly pay in furniture/fixtures (+23 cents), primary metals (+17 cents), electric/electronic equipment (+10 cents), and transportation equipment (+6 cents). Less overtime work and the hiring of lower paid workers resulted in reduced earnings in stone/clay/glass products (-7 cents), machinery except electrical (-24 cents), instruments/miscellaneous products (-6 cents), apparel/textile products (-7 cents), and leather/leather

products (-5 cents). Shorter average workweeks due to less overtime work and less business were seen in primary metals (-1.7 hours) and machinery except electrical (-1.8 hours). The general trend of shorter workweeks and lower hourly earnings caused weekly earnings to average $290.16, lower by $2.27 than in April and higher by only 4.3 percent than a year ago. Weekly earnings averaged $309.66 in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, for 39.7 hours at $7.80 an hour.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover increased during April in Maryland's manufacturing industries. Labor separations rose from 29 to 32 per 1,000 workers. Layoffs increased from 12 to 15 per 1,000 and quits dropped from 11 to 10 per 1,000. Total accessions rose to 29 from 28 to 1,000, with the recall rate up by 1 per 1,000 over the previous month and new hires holding the March level of 17 per 1,000 workers. The layoff rate rose in primary metals (+10), fabricated metals (+6), food (+6), and printing (+6), while quits dropped slightly or remained at last month's level in those industries. New hires dropped in fabricated metals (-8), stone/clay/glass (-4), and textiles (-11). Meanwhile, recalls receded in textiles (-8) and fabricated metals (-10). In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, labor accessions remained at the March level of 27 per 1,000, while separation rates at 32 per 1,000 had risen by 5. New hires held stead at 15 and recalls declined to 10 per 1,000. Layoffs increased to 16 and quits maintained the previous month's level of 8 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports the nation's Consumer Price Index has inched up to 244.9 for May. This represents a 1.0 percent jump from the previous month and a 14.4 percent change over last May. At 244.1, the index for food and beverages was only up 0.5 percent over the month, indicating a continuation of stable food prices. The CPI for all items in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area climbed to 249.1, showing a 1.7 percent rise over a two-month period. The inflation rate in Baltimore was 15.7 percent, 1.5 percentage points lower than in March but 1.3 points above the nation's May rate. The area's index for food and beverages, at 244.7, exceeded the March rate by 1.3 percent, for a 6.8 percent advance over last May.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during May, 1980, increased 12.3 percent over April due to layoffs in the primary metals, rubber products, and electrical and non-electrical equipment industries. Continued claims were down 12.4 percent because many of the layoffs occurred near the end of May and the continued claims were filed after the beginning of the next month. Since a claimant cannot be paid until a continued claim is filed, both the number of checks and the amount of payments declined. The number of checks was down 13.9 percent and the amount of payments was down 13.0 percent. The average weekly payment rose slightly to $87.99.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program were up less than one percent and UCFE continued claims were down 23.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program were down 15.0 percent and UCX continued claims were down 19.5 percent.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment insurance activities followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 19.6 percent, continued claims were down 8.9 percent, the number of checks was down 11.9 percent, and the amount of payments was down 11.4 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $89.81. (Note: In the April Labor Market Dimensions, April data for the UCFE and UCX programs were reversed.)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The recession is continuing to make the Maryland Employment Service's job difficult. Applicants have increased 18 percent when comparing May, 1979 to May, 1980. UI claimants registering with the Employment Service have increased 56 percent during the same period. Referrals have increased by 6 percent. This indicates that employers can be more selective. The Disabled Veteran is being hit extremely hard by the bad economic conditions. Applicants have decreased 9 percent compared to last May, but placements are down 43 percent and referrals have decreased 23 percent. Agriculture is being affected with placements down 32 percent, referrals up 29 percent, and unfilled openings down 4 percent. Applicants active anytime during the fiscal year have increased 19 percent, while openings have decreased 20 percent and placements have decreased 17 percent. Unfilled openings have increased by 3 percent, which again indicates that the employer is being more selective.

There have only been slight changes since last month both for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area and the state as a whole. Since last month, total openings have increased 15 percent and placements have increased 16 percent. In the Baltimore SMSA, openings have increased 12 percent and placements have increased 13 percent. Applicants active anytime this fiscal year have only increased 8 percent from April in the Baltimore SMSA and statewide.

The Baltimore SMSA accounts for 58 percent of the applicants who have been active anytime this fiscal year statewide, for 51 percent of all openings accumulated this year, and for 47 percent of all placements. This does not necessarily mean that applicants have a better chance of being hired if looking in the Baltimore SMSA. In May, 1980, 14 percent of new applicants and renewed applicants were placed statewide while 10 percent were placed in the Baltimore SMSA.

Of the new and renewal applicants, the Baltimore SMSA has a lower percentage of youth (under 22) and a higher percentage of the economically disadvantaged, UI claimants, and minorities than the state does. Maryland's new and renewed applicants are composed of 31 percent economically disadvantaged, 40 percent minority, 54 percent UI claimants, 44 percent females, 5 percent handicapped, 14 percent Veterans, 27 percent under 22, and 13 percent over 45. The Baltimore SMSA's new and renewed applicants are composed of 37 percent economically disadvantaged, 45 percent minority, 63 percent UI claimants, 44 percent females, 5 percent handicapped, 15 percent Veterans, 23 percent under 22, and 13 percent over 45.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland--1978 Annual Averages and 1st Quarter 1979

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OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
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LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1980**

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,057,140	1,907,799	149,341	7.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,022,511	940,549	81,962	8.0
BALTIMORE CITY	385,114	346,255	38,859	10.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	167,763	158,373	9,390	5.6
BALTIMORE*	304,477	280,134	24,343	8.0
CARROLL	43,264	40,558	2,706	6.3
HARFORD	69,030	64,104	4,926	7.1
HOWARD	52,861	51,125	1,736	3.3
D.C. AREA	712,084	681,139	30,945	4.3
CHARLES	36,787	35,017	1,770	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	311,831	300,542	11,289	3.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	363,464	345,579	17,885	4.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	153,275	138,275	15,201	9.9
ALLEGANY	37,069	32,794	4,275	11.5
FREDERICK*	48,168	44,367	3,801	7.9
GARRETT	11,400	9,420	1,980	17.4
WASHINGTON	56,638	51,493	5,145	9.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND				
CALVERT	11,583	10,243	1,340	11.6
ST. MARY'S	17,835	16,257	1,578	8.8
EASTERN SHORE				
CAROLINE	8,779	7,563	1,216	13.9
CECIL	29,092	25,426	3,666	12.6
DORCHESTER	15,001	13,217	1,784	11.9
KENT	8,025	6,796	1,229	15.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	8,494	7,539	955	11.2
SOMERSET	8,102	6,235	1,867	23.0
TALBOT	15,403	14,412	991	6.4
WICOMICO	31,272	28,313	2,959	9.5
WORCESTER	15,683	12,037	3,646	23.2
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	105,107	93,707	11,400	10.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	718,034	660,415	57,619	8.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	206,057	183,055	23,002	11.2
UNITED STATES[2]	103,188,000	96,145,000	7,043,000	6.8

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

[2]Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Revised from what was previously published

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

May 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1639.9	1632.8	1631.1	904.7	900.7	900.4
Manufacturing	237.7	239.3	245.6	159.0	159.9	165.1
Durable Goods	132.4	133.5	136.7	96.0	96.3	100.0
Lumber and wood products	4.4	4.3	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.7
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.8
Stone, clay and glass products	9.3	9.3	9.8	6.4	6.4	6.7
Primary metal industries	30.7	31.1	31.9	28.9	29.3	30.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.3	21.6	22.7	21.1	21.3	22.4
Fabricated metal products	10.7	10.9	11.3	7.6	7.8	8.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.7	20.2	20.1	12.2	12.1	11.8
Electric and electronic equipment	29.9	30.0	29.1	20.7	20.8	20.6
Transportation equipment	17.4	17.3	18.6	12.7	12.6	13.9
Ship and boat building and repair	6.4	6.4	5.2	6.1	6.0	4.8
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	7.0	6.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods	105.3	105.8	108.9	63.0	63.4	65.1
Food and kindred products	27.8	27.8	29.2	13.6	13.8	14.1
Meat products	7.2	7.3	7.4	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.3	16.6	17.3	9.9	9.9	10.6
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.9	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.0	23.1	23.1	12.4	12.4	12.6
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.7	8.1	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.0	13.9	14.4	11.3	11.3	11.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.8	10.8	10.7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1402.2	1393.5	1385.5	745.7	740.8	735.3
Construction	96.7	96.2	106.5	48.8	47.3	52.1
Transportation and public utilities	87.2	86.2	87.9	61.9	61.5	62.2
Railroad transportation	9.0	9.1	9.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	43.4	42.5	44.4	31.4	31.1	32.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.8	34.6	33.9	24.4	24.2	23.6
Wholesale and retail trade	385.5	382.5	384.0	192.7	191.8	193.4
Wholesale trade	83.8	83.6	81.3	51.5	51.4	51.1
Retail trade	301.7	298.9	302.7	141.2	140.4	142.3
General merchandise stores	41.5	41.3	44.2	20.1	19.8	20.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	92.5	91.8	89.3	55.6	55.4	53.9
Banking	23.4	23.5	22.5	13.5	13.6	13.1
Credit agencies, except banks	10.9	10.9	11.2	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.9	19.8	19.6	14.6	14.6	14.4
Services and mining	343.6	341.2	332.5	182.6	181.8	177.5
Total government	396.7	395.6	385.3	204.1	203.0	196.2
Total federal government	138.4	138.3	129.2	51.8	51.4	47.0
Total state and local government	258.3	257.3	256.1	152.3	151.6	149.2
Total state government	83.7	84.9	82.3	50.0	50.2	49.1
Total local government	174.6	172.4	173.8	102.3	101.4	100.1

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY–PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

MAY 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Manufacturing	$290.16	$292.43	$278.30	39.0	39.2	39.7	$ 7.44	$ 7.46	$ 7.01
DURABLE GOODS	323.05	327.55	318.24	39.3	39.8	40.8	8.22	8.23	7.80
Lumber and wood products	208.62	207.69	192.28	38.0	37.9	38.0	5.49	5.48	5.06
Furniture and fixtures	216.92	201.63	177.86	37.4	36.2	36.9	5.80	5.57	4.82
Stone, clay and glass products	343.94	350.18	307.57	43.1	43.5	42.6	7.98	8.05	7.22
Primary metal industries	422.67	434.43	419.25	38.6	40.3	41.8	10.95	10.78	10.03
Fabricated metal products	269.39	262.87	266.83	39.5	38.6	40.8	6.82	6.81	6.54
Machinery, except electrical	287.63	310.86	341.36	37.5	39.3	42.3	7.67	7.91	8.07
Electric and electronic equipment	258.30	252.41	231.42	39.8	39.5	39.9	6.49	6.39	5.80
Transportation equipment	374.62	367.60	355.41	40.5	40.0	39.8	9.25	9.19	8.93
Instruments and misc. mfg.	212.78	214.56	203.82	38.9	38.8	39.5	5.47	5.53	5.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	247.56	247.68	228.48	38.5	38.4	38.4	6.43	6.45	5.95
Food and kindred products	250.67	246.48	224.65	39.6	39.0	38.8	6.33	6.32	5.79
Textile mill products	155.07	157.96	149.92	38.1	39.1	37.2	4.07	4.04	4.03
Apparel and other textile products	170.23	172.16	156.74	34.6	34.5	34.6	4.92	4.99	4.53
Paper and allied products	242.78	243.60	216.67	39.8	40.0	38.9	6.10	6.09	5.57
Printing and publishing	288.60	292.43	275.61	37.0	37.3	37.6	7.80	7.84	7.33
Chemicals and allied products	324.10	327.33	303.58	42.2	42.4	42.4	7.68	7.72	7.16
Leather and leather products	147.45	146.22	138.52	38.1	37.3	35.7	3.87	3.92	3.88

Covers an estimated 164,700 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	$309.66	$309.64	$296.68	39.7	39.8	40.2	$ 7.80	$ 7.78	$ 7.38
DURABLE GOODS	343.01	344.80	334.97	39.7	40.0	41.0	8.64	8.62	8.17
Stone, clay and glass products	336.10	342.27	310.68	41.7	42.1	42.5	8.06	8.13	7.31
Primary metal industries	425.76	438.06	420.68	38.6	40.3	41.9	11.03	10.87	10.04
Fabricated metal products	279.68	270.13	276.81	40.3	38.7	41.5	6.94	6.98	6.67
Machinery, except electrical	278.11	275.40	306.71	40.6	40.8	41.9	6.85	6.75	7.32
Electric and electronic equipment	280.10	278.50	256.54	39.9	39.9	40.4	7.02	6.98	6.35
Transportation equipment	375.20	367.60	365.24	40.0	39.4	39.4	9.38	9.33	9.27
Instruments and misc. mfg.	223.34	217.67	217.48	39.6	38.8	40.2	5.64	5.61	5.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	258.30	255.17	233.96	39.8	39.5	38.8	6.49	6.46	6.03
Food and kindred products	313.17	301.98	275.40	42.9	42.0	40.8	7.30	7.19	6.75
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	183.57	185.33	167.65	34.9	35.1	35.0	5.26	5.28	4.79
Paper and allied products	217.08	217.89	192.27	40.5	40.5	39.0	5.36	5.38	4.93
Printing and publishing	274.15	273.73	259.18	36.7	36.4	36.3	7.47	7.52	7.14
Chemicals and allied products	349.96	347.49	325.51	43.8	43.6	43.0	7.99	7.97	7.57

Covers an estimated 107,400 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

APRIL 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79
MANUFACTURING	29	28	27	17	17	17	10	9	9	32	29	26	10	11	10	15	12	10
DURABLE GOODS	28	26	25	15	14	16	10	9	8	30	26	23	8	8	8	15	11	10
Stone, clay and glass products	38	35	45	19	23	29	17	12	15	28	39	21	14	15	11	8	16	3
Primary metal industries	8	9	13	2	1	10	6	7	3	17	6	6	1	1	1	12	2	1
Fabricated metal products	35	53	49	15	23	25	19	29	22	64	59	44	11	13	15	43	37	21
Machinery, except electrical	16	17	21	12	11	18	2	3	1	16	18	12	5	8	6	3	3	1
Electric and electronic equipment	33	21	13	24	14	9	*	3	2	20	16	13	7	6	7	3	2	1
Transportation equipment	52	38	35	12	12	11	38	22	23	32	45	60	5	7	7	20	31	47
NONDURABLE GOODS	30	31	30	19	21	19	10	9	10	35	33	30	13	14	13	15	13	11
Food and kindred products	43	35	36	24	23	20	19	12	15	45	41	34	17	17	11	22	16	16
Textiles and apparel	34	51	32	16	27	17	15	23	14	36	63	42	16	21	17	13	34	20
Paper and allied products	14	14	24	13	9	19	1	4	5	19	14	23	6	5	13	11	6	4
Printing and publishing	24	23	26	20	20	20	3	2	5	34	24	21	15	12	9	14	8	8
Chemicals and allied products	20	27	27	12	20	16	7	7	11	24	18	19	5	4	9	9	6	4
Petroleum and coal products	7	7	8	3	5	8	*	*	*	41	2	14	5	1	8	29	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	33	25	31	26	20	22	5	3	7	40	23	32	16	14	15	15	2	10

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79	4/80	3/80	4/79
MANUFACTURING	27	27	24	15	15	15	10	11	8	32	27	25	8	8	8	16	12	11
DURABLE GOODS	29	25	24	13	11	13	13	12	10	32	26	23	6	6	6	18	13	12
Stone, clay and glass products	45	45	47	19	31	26	24	14	21	26	28	14	12	4	10	9	17	2
Primary metal industries	8	9	12	1	1	9	6	8	3	17	6	5	1	1	1	13	2	1
Fabricated metal products	34	60	53	13	22	23	20	36	27	71	65	44	9	11	12	52	42	23
Machinery, except electrical	18	22	28	15	18	25	*	1	1	19	26	15	8	12	8	1	4	1
Electric and electronic equipment	3	14	8	21	7	4	1	2	1	15	11	10	4	4	3	1	1	2
Transportation equipment	63	46	39	11	12	7	49	33	30	43	58	75	6	7	7	27	42	61
NONDURABLE GOODS	25	29	24	18	20	17	7	9	7	32	29	27	11	11	12	14	12	10
Food and kindred products	29	34	22	18	20	14	9	13	8	30	32	23	11	13	10	12	12	9
Textiles and apparel	31	48	26	18	24	14	13	24	11	28	54	42	12	19	15	10	28	22
Paper and allied products	18	15	26	16	11	22	1	4	4	25	17	26	7	7	15	16	8	4
Printing and publishing	23	19	22	19	18	18	4	1	4	43	25	19	14	10	8	23	11	8
Chemicals and allied products	15	28	24	10	20	13	5	7	9	22	16	17	5	4	8	9	6	4
Petroleum and coal products	10	10	11	5	6	11	*	*	*	58	3	18	6	2	11	42	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	42	33	32	34	29	27	6	2	2	47	28	39	20	18	19	17	2	13

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MAY 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Total Initial Claims	27,883	24,833	16,024	16,353	13,669	9,451
Total Continued Claims	166,453	190,119	127,365	100,989	110,823	74,215
Total Number of Payments	161,736	187,787	116,798	96,089	109,007	67,761
Total Amount of Payments	$14,231,452	$16,363,035	$9,552,624	$8,629,636	$9,745,084	$5,682,487
Average Weekly Payment	$87.99	$87.14	$81.79	$89.81	$89.40	$83.86

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	253	252	263
Total continued claims	1,620	2,116	1,835
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	307	361	354
Total Continued claims	2,505	3,111	2,107

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES
MAY 1980

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	19,836	19,587	16,865	11,132	11,176
Economically disadvantaged	6,166	5,961	4,966	4,112	3,995
Minority	7,849	7,672	6,736	5,031	4,921
Claimant	10,679	10,768	6,868	7,001	6,732
Female	8,800	8,399	8,010	4,844	4,644
Handicapped	994	1,043	929	517	491
Veteran	2,819	2,991	2,628	1,664	1,739
Disabled	119	131	131	61	68
Vietnam Era	1,169	1,241	1,062	716	735
Under 22	5,392	4,798	4,743	2,559	2,577
Over 45	2,525	2,730	2,338	1,452	1,461
PLACEMENTS	2,762	2,617	3,620	1,111	1,176
Nonagricultural	2,715	2,569	3,551	1,087	1,156
Economically disadvantaged	994	1,024	1,228	546	578
Minority	1,109	1,181	1,620	572	617
Handicapped	166	191	233	63	81
Veteran	541	519	735	244	257
Disabled	32	53	56	19	30
Vietnam Era	229	233	298	107	117
Short-Term	760	568	894	211	224
Economically disadvantaged	194	908	225	105	106
Minority	328	305	418	143	147
Agricultural	47	48	69	24	20
REFERRALS	8,565	8,358	8,062	3,543	4,321
Nonagricultural	8,397	8,206	7,932	3,477	4,267
Economically disadvantaged	2,809	2,678	2,535	1,563	1,662
Minority	3,917	3,802	3,770	1,996	2,226
Handicapped	495	515	552	196	224
Veteran	1,746	1,876	1,777	872	1,068
Disabled	99	118	102	46	75
Vietnam Era	746	812	734	414	495
Agricultural	168	152	130	66	54
OPENINGS UNFILLED	13,672	10,666	13,323	6,866	4,680
Nonagricultural	12,918	10,049	12,535	6,794	4,618
Agricultural	754	617	788	72	62
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	211,233	195,483	176,857	123,090	114,180
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	52,526	45,791	65,623	26,697	23,790
NONAGRICULTURAL	50,654	44,125	63,320	26,444	23,171
AGRICULTURAL	1,872	1,666	2,295	253	219
PLACEMENTS	17,539	15,174	21,136	8,305	7,364
NONAGRICULTURAL	17,295	14,962	20,887	8,215	7,290
AGRICULTURAL	287	245	315	115	95

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1980**

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	February	March	February	March	February	March	February	March
MARYLAND	2,057,603	2,083,351	1,913,839	1,948,520	143,764	134,831	7.0	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,024,327	1,035,299	944,913	960,749	79,414	74,550	7.8	7.2
BALTIMORE CITY	384,816	389,005	347,862	353,691	36,954	35,314	9.6	9.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	168,123	170,281	159,108	161,775	9,015	8,506	5.4	5.0
BALTIMORE*	305,315	308,296	281,434	286,151	23,881	22,145	7.8	7.2
CARROLL	43,821	44,020	40,746	41,429	3,075	2,591	7.0	5.9
HARFORD	69,157	69,849	64,401	65,480	4,756	4,369	6.9	6.3
HOWARD	53,094	53,849	51,362	52,223	1,732	1,626	3.3	3.0
D.C. AREA	713,371	721,545	684,044	693,619	29,327	27,926	4.1	3.9
CHARLES	36,910	37,380	35,166	35,659	1,744	1,721	4.7	4.6
MONTGOMERY*	312,554	316,246	301,824	306,049	10,730	10,197	3.4	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	363,906	367,918	347,053	351,911	16,853	16,007	4.6	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,283	154,563	137,517	140,714	14,766	13,849	9.7	9.0
ALLEGANY	36,904	36,591	32,855	32,626	4,049	3,965	11.0	10.8
FREDERICK*	47,889	50,154	44,119	46,694	3,770	3,460	7.9	6.9
GARRETT	11,378	12,405	9,404	10,548	1,974	1,857	17.3	15.0
WASHINGTON	56,112	55,413	51,139	50,846	4,973	4,567	8.9	8.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	11,809	12,273	10,388	10,768	1,421	1,505	12.0	12.3
ST. MARY'S	18,003	17,998	16,207	16,409	1,796	1,589	10.0	8.8
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	8,848	8,928	7,676	7,845	1,172	1,083	13.2	12.1
CECIL	27,961	28,072	25,809	25,962	2,152	2,110	7.7	7.5
DORCHESTER	15,459	16,554	13,355	14,544	2,104	2,010	13.6	12.1
KENT	7,832	8,019	6,781	7,078	1,051	941	13.4	11.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	6,394	8,961	5,427	8,086	967	875	15.1	9.8
SOMERSET	8,424	8,063	6,549	6,234	1,875	1,829	22.3	22.7
TALBOT	15,365	15,514	14,509	14,796	856	718	5.6	4.6
WICOMICO	31,977	31,418	28,642	28,559	3,335	2,859	10.4	9.1
WORCESTER	15,551	16,140	12,023	13,155	3,528	2,985	22.7	18.5
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	104,394	104,409	93,398	94,020	10,996	10,389	10.5	10.0
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	719,012	727,003	663,479	674,598	55,533	52,405	7.7	7.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	204,533	209,320	182,532	189,095	22,001	20,225	10.8	9.7
UNITED STATES[2]	103,257,000	103,351,000	96,264,000	96,546,000	6,993,000	6,805,000	6.8	6.6

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

[2]Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Revised from what was previously published.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

MAY 1980

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	482.6	479.2	472.9
Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	21.7
Durable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.8
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.9	4.9	4.7
Other	4.5	4.5	4.9
Nondurable Goods	11.7	11.7	10.9
Food and kindred products	2.9	2.9	3.0
Printing and publishing	7.0	7.0	6.2
Other	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	460.3	456.9	451.2
Contract construction	32.5	32.6	35.1
Transportation and public utilities	12.8	12.8	11.9
Wholesale and retail trade	121.5	120.4	120.9
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.7	17.1
Apparel and accessory stores	5.1	5.6	5.9
Other	100.9	99.1	97.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	29.2	29.0	27.6
Banking	6.7	6.7	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	2.9	2.9	3.2
Other	19.6	19.4	18.0
Services and mining	113.0	111.2	108.2
Total government	151.3	150.9	147.5
Total federal government	71.9	72.4	70.0
Total state and local government	79.4	78.5	77.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2]Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]-- MAY 1980

Major Industry Grouping	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.6	152.6	154.2
Manufacturing	24.1	24.0	25.0
Food & kindred products	9.6	9.5	10.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.7	2.9
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	7.5	7.5	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	128.5	128.6	129.2
Construction	14.2	14.9	16.8
Transportation & public utilities*	7.6	7.6	7.5
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	43.2	42.5	43.4
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.5	5.4	5.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.5
Services & mining*	25.8	25.9	24.4
Health services	6.6	6.7	6.3
Total government	32.2	32.3	31.2
Total federal government	11.3	11.0	10.7
Total state & local government	20.9	21.3	20.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]-- MAY 1980

Major Industry Grouping	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.7	114.1	113.7
Manufacturing	30.5	31.2	31.6
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.4
Apparel & other textile products	3.3	3.5	3.4
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	21.5	22.0	21.8
Nonmanufacturing	83.2	82.9	82.1
Construction	7.6	7.2	8.2
Transportation & public utilities*	7.3	7.3	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	26.8	26.8	25.8
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	21.9	21.9	20.7
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.0	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	19.6	19.6	18.5
Health services	6.8	6.8	6.4
Total government	18.5	18.6	18.7
Total federal government	2.6	2.9	2.7
Total state & local government	15.9	15.7	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THISTABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY-- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY--MAY 1980

Major Industry Grouping	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	466.5	466.6	474.4
Manufacturing	71.4	72.3	77.4
Food & kindred products*	10.4	10.6	10.8
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.4	1.4	1.5
Beverages	2.3	2.4	2.4
Apparel & other textile products*	6.0	6.0	6.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.3	2.4	2.3
Paper & allied products*	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	2.0	2.0	2.2
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.6	9.0
Commercial printing	2.6	2.5	2.9
Chemical & allied products*	6.9	6.9	7.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	4.3
Primary metal industries	8.7	8.9	8.8
Fabricated metal products*	3.7	3.8	4.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.9
Machinery except electrical	4.0	3.9	4.0
Transportation equipment	7.6	7.5	9.2
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.2	1.3	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.5	6.0	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	395.1	394.3	397.0
Construction	17.9	17.5	16.9
Transportation & public utilities*	46.3	46.1	46.7
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.3
Trucking & warehousing	9.6	10.0	10.2
Water transportation	9.0	8.4	8.9
Wholesale & retail trade	79.2	79.7	88.4
Wholesale trade	24.9	24.9	26.8
Retail trade*	54.3	54.8	61.6
General merchandise stores	7.0	7.1	9.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.9	42.0	41.1
Banking	13.7	13.7	12.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.3	5.3
Insurance carriers	11.6	11.6	11.3
Service & mining*	97.5	97.1	94.5
Health services	32.6	32.7	31.9
Total government	112.3	111.9	109.4
Total federal government	16.1	16.0	14.9
Total state & local government	96.2	95.9	94.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED